



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

mental phenomena of hypnosis and its uses in medicine, and best of all a thorough discussion of hypnotic theories. The author's own views here are sound and scientific, and he takes a wholesome stand against the mysticism which has lately crept into the conceptions and discussions of this topic.

L'Année Psychologique, par ALFRED BINET. Vol. 8. Schleicher Frères, Paris, 1902. pp. 757.

The first 389 pages are devoted to original articles, sixteen in number; then follow the digests and discussions ending with page 583; the rest of the volume being devoted to titles.

Transactions of the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons. Sixth Triennial Session held at Washington, D. C., May 12th, 13th, and 14th, 1903. Published by the Congress, New Haven, 1903. pp. 243.

The Critical Review of Theological and Philosophical Literature, edited by S. D. F. Salmond. Vol. XIII, March, 1903. No. 2, pp. 192. Williams and Norgate, London.

Die Einwanderungspolitik und die Bevölkerungsfrage der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika, von R. KUCZYNSKI. L. Simion, Berlin, 1903. pp. 35.

The Relations of Structural and Functional Psychology to Philosophy, by JAMES ROWLAND ANGELL. The University Press, Chicago, 1903. pp. 21.

Polydactylism in Man and the Domestic Animals, with Especial Reference to Digital Variations in Swine, by C. W. PRENTISS. (Bull. of the Mus. of Comp. Zool., Vol. XL.) Cambridge, Mass., 1903.

Dr. J. W. Wherry (Iowa Medical Journal) attempts to answer the question, "Why have there been so few results from original research in State hospitals for the insane?" This, he thinks, due largely to politics which makes careers so uncertain that even the position of assistant is felt by those who hold it to be tentative, and to the fact that specialists have almost ceased to study insanity *per se* and drifted away from the prime intention of hospitals, which was to shed light upon its origin, prevention and cure. He declares that insanity is not a disease but a condition expressing a mental attitude. Even could we prove that molecular brain change is its cause we should still need to seek a cause of the cause. Cords of histories of cases have been written and even printed, but scientific research begins where history ends. It is not even proven that insanity is a primary brain disease, because function, at least in many cases, seems to precede structural changes. Masses of literature have been written in the hope of some imposing future genius who would find something valuable in it. Bacteriology has little or nothing to do with insanity. Physicians have been led captive of late by the theory that insanity is the result of a brain disease. This has caused an infatuation and has minimized attention to psychic abnormalities, which have no physical symptoms or correlates, and has led to the abandonment of the subject by psychological minds.

The Theory of Advertising, by WALTER DILL SCOTT, Ph. D. Small, Maynard & Co., Boston, 1903. pp. 240.

Mr. Scott, who is the director of the Psychological Laboratory at Northwestern University, has in this book made an application of

psychological principles to the theory of advertising. Nearly all of the chapters were originally published in Mokin's Magazine, and have now been collected and given to the public in book form. The author has analyzed a large number of advertisements and points out how their success or failure depends upon the degree in which they follow or deviate from psychological principles. Mr. Scott's theories have, in several cases, been practically tested by business firms, and have proved successful. The book is primarily designed as a guide in advertising, but is interesting to psychologists as a practical application of familiar principles.

Professor Strong on the Relation Between the Mind and the Body, by MORTON PRINCE. The Psychological Review, Vol. X, No. 6, Nov., 1903. pp. 658.

Mr. Prince claims to have anticipated Professor Strong as early as 1888, in his solution of the theory of the relation of the mind to the body. In this discussion he used the following words:

"In other words, a mental state and those physical changes which are known in the objective world as neural undulations, are one and the same thing, but the former is the actuality, the latter, a mode by which it is presented to the consciousness of a second person, *i. e.*, to the non-possessor of it.

"The real question is, not regarding the transformation of matter into mind, but how one state of consciousness comes to be perceived as another state of consciousness, or how a subjective fact comes to be perceived as an objective fact; how a feeling comes to be presented to us as a vibration."

"Physical changes (the thing-in-itself) occurring in a foreign body, as a piece of iron, though giving us our experience of it, must be absolutely unknown to us. Physical changes occurring in our brains are clearly known to us; they are our thoughts, our sensations, and our emotions."

"The common expression that 'every state of consciousness is accompanied with a molecular change in the substance of the brain,' . . . must be regarded as unfounded and as leading to great confusion and misconception. A feeling is *not* accompanied by a molecular change in the same brain; it is 'the reality itself of that change.' . . . You cannot correctly say that a feeling is accompanied by a molecular change in the same organism, because this implies two distinct existences, and leads to all the fallacies of materialism.

"The parallelism is between your consciousness and my consciousness of your consciousness, or, what is the same thing, between the consciousness in you and the picture in my mind of neural vibrations."

Dr. Prince regrets that Professor Strong had overlooked his own book, but welcomes him as a newcomer to the pan-psychic doctrine of which his work is a "capital restatement."

Evolution and Adaptation, by THOMAS HUNT MORGAN. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1903. pp. 470.

This volume is in a very different and wider field from that of the author's work on regeneration, and to many it will be a disappointment. Much in the early chapters is certainly a little tiresome and familiar. The statement of Mendel's law and of the mutation of De Vries, of Nägeli's perfecting principle, is very convenient for non-biologists who have not read the original. So is the statement of the doctrine of tropisms and instinct. But in the latter the author appears to know very little of this immense field, and to psychologists, at least, who, perhaps, first turn to this chapter, the disappointment will be most felt. It is convenient, however, to have so many of the prob-